BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863. NO. 138.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$16 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 17.—In the Senate to-day the House bill passed to displace from Quartermasters and Commissary Departments, clerks liable to military duty, and to detail for clerical duties disabled soldiers. The House bill passed early in the session repealing certain clauses in the Exemption act was taken up and amended by substituting the clauses of the Senate Exemption bill relative to overseers on plantations. It was further amended by incorporating all the provisions of the Conference Exemption bill rejected yesterday, less the paragraph relative to overseers etc. In this shape the bill passed after a long debate.

The House passed the Exemption bill reported Wednesday from the Committee of Conference. Also, passed a bill to allow hospital accommodations to sick and wounded officers at one dollar per day. The House adopted the following device for a seal of the Confederate States: Equestrian portrait of Washington, copied from the monument at Richmond, surrounded with a wreath composed of the chief agricultural productions of the South. Motto —*Deo Duce Vincimus;* God being our leader, we will conquer. The House then went into secret session on the tax bill.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—All quiet. The French war steamer *Catenal* touched off the bar to-day and sent a boat to the city.

Yankee Officers.

TULLOHOMA, April 16.—Eleven officers, captured by Wheeler, left this morning. No news of importance.

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, April 16.—Nothing additional from the front. Eleven Federal officers, captured by Wheeler, reached here this evening. Capt. Mable and Lieut. Spencer, of Rosecrans' staff, are among the number.

MEETING IN CASWELL.—A meeting of the farmers of Caswell was held at Yanceyville on the 13th, at which Hon. Bedford Brown presided. The following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, our beloved country is involved in deadly conflict with one of the first national powers of the earth, and our dearest relations and friends are now in the army raised for our defence, and upon the valor, fortitude and physical power of endurance of that army, everything is dependent instrumentally for the establishment of our freedom and independence.

And whereas, in the good Providence of God, our gallant army has hitherto proved more than a match for the superior numbers of our foes, when brought into the actual shock of battle; but nevertheless we are now threatened with a disaster far more dreadful than defeat in a pitched battle—more dreadful, indeed, than many such defeats, namely, a scarcity of provisions necessary for the support of life in man and beast.

And whereas, our patriotic Governor, and the honored President of the Confederate States, have each by proclamation recommended the adoption by the people of a line of policy having for its object the discountenancing of those who would make crops of tobacco or cotton for the sake of pecuniary gain, to the neglect of the calls of patriotism, humanity and religion. We, therefore, a portion of the planters of Caswell, in public meeting called for that purpose, do hereby declare:

1st. Our cordial approval of the policy indicated in the two proclamations referred to above; and—

2d. That in our opinion it is the sacred duty of all good citizens to forget, at this crisis, all other considerations than those which belong to the establishment of our independence, and the support and comfort of our army, and the families at home of our brave, devoted soldiers, and the poor and needy of every description.

3d. That it is the duty of all to devote themselves with self-denying zeal to the production of breadstuffs of every sort, and to use their best land for this purpose. And to these ends, we who are here now assembled do pledge ourselves to devote our farms to the production of food, making only such quantity of tobacco as cannot interfere materially with the fullest production of corn and other grain, and vegetables of every sort; therefore—

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to plant and cultivate in the present year, more than 2,500 plants of tobacco to the efficient hand on the farm, and in ascertaining the number of hands by which to govern ourselves in planting we will have reference to and be controlled by the lists recently returned to the Colonel of the regiment of our county, on the occasion of the first call made for slaves to work on the fortifications in our State.

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request our fellow-citizens, not in this meeting, to acquiesce in the policy we have recommended.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The *Enquirer* of Thursday says:

Railway intelligence makes out the fight on the Rappahannock, on Tuesday, at Kelly's Ford, in which the enemy was repulsed after five successive attempts to cross, with some loss, extent not known, but slight on the Confederate side. On the same day a demonstration was made near Germanna and U. S. Ford, but no engagement is reported. It was believed that Hooker intended a general advance, but all remaining quiet on yesterday, this impression abated. A report was in circulation, based upon the statement of a civilian from Fredericksburg, that a general advance was projected by the enemy, but that a large body of troops, whose term of service expire between the 1st and 15th of May, refused to obey orders, believing that it was the object of the commander-in-chief to force them into a fight of desperation before the efficiency of the army should be impaired by emergencies which would arise during that period.

RALEIGH, April 16, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me, if you please, to call the attention of the kind people of Raleigh to the fact, that Col. Mallett, the Commandant of Camp Holmes, anxious for the comfort and health of the troops under his charge, proposes to cultivate a garden this Summer for the use of the camp. To accomplish this excellent design, all that is necessary, is to obtain garden seeds. He has the requisite land, and the soldiers will most willingly cultivate it. Will not the citizens of Raleigh contribute, in common with Fayetteville and other places, such garden seeds as they may be able to spare; such as Beans, Peas, Cabbage Plants, or Seeds, Onions, Beets, Sweet Corn, Irish Potatoes, Lettuce, Radishes and Squashes? Any seeds sent to my house will be immediately taken to the camp. In this way much may be done towards feeding the troops at small expense, and will greatly add to their health, contentment and happiness. Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK FITZ GERALD,
Post Chaplain.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, April 18, '63

Confederate Bonds ($15,000,000) loan; sales at 130.
Confederate Bonds (100,000,000) loan; sales 106 to 106½ and interest.
Confederate fundable notes (8 pr. cent, 1½ to 2 pr. cent premium.
North Carolina 8 pr. cent. bonds; 135 and interest.
North Carolina 6 pr. cent. bonds; new issue, 132½ to 135 and interest.
Bank Notes 65 to 70 premium.
Gold 425 premium, selling rates.
Silver 400 premium " "
North Carolina Treasury Notes; 35 pr. cent. premium.

STRAYED.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH INST., a BAY MARE MULE, six years old, likely, with a cattula on both sides of the shoulder. Any information will be thankfully received and trouble and expenses paid. Address me at Carey Post Office, Wake county, N. C., six miles west of Raleigh.

April 18-3t* W. J. HOLLEMAN.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 14.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 25
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.75
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY——Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$1
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3 50
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$4 50
" White Table	$5 50
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 25
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{H T Guion {T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	GW Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	J D Berry
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	C M Andrews
19		Wm G Robinson	
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	W S Rankin
21			Laban Odell
22	James Conner	C C Cole	C C Blacknall
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	T D Love
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	W S Grady
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	J T Jones
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J C Webb
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	W B Creasman
29	Robert B Vance		W W Sillers
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	D G Coward
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	T W Mayhew
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	J T Johnston
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		W G Morris
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	M M'Lauchlin
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford	
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	ACM'Callister
40	No field org'zation	W L Saunders	
41	John A Baker		CW Bradshaw
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	W J Boggan
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	C M Stedman
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	J R Winston
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	W L Saunders
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	A D Crudup
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A A Hill
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	P B Chambers
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	J C Vanhook
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J R McDonald
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	JQ Richardson
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	W J Iredell
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	A Ellis
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	Alfred H Belo
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	H F Schenck
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	J A Craige
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H G Jones, Jr	J C Keener
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J M Mayo
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	W M Hardy
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	H Harding
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	D G McDowell
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	J H McNeill
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	Wm Garrett
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	John J Spann
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf. Near Fowles'.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

SIXTY SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN. Apply to JOHN A. GUION, Esq., Cashier at Company Shops. April 17-tf

VALUABLE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TWOLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store on Tuesday, 21st instant, an entire Library of valuable English and American Theological and Miscellaneous Books, many of them exceedingly rare and scarce, and in good condition.

Sale without reserve, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue day and night until all is disposed of. For particulars, see printed Catalogues.

April 16-3t JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 26-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE, FOR WHICH A LIBEral price will be paid. Enquire at PROGRESS OFFICE. April 16-3t*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED IMMEDIATELY. ONE over 45 years of age, for which a high price will be given. Enquire at this OFFICE. April 14-1w

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. HOGG, Capt. C. S
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD; OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard; COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 10-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 13, 1863.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this Department will present them immediately for settlement, and in future parties will present their bills for payment on the delivery of the goods. Bills for services rendered or hire of houses, &c., must be presented on or before the end of each month.

W. W. PEIRCE,
April 14-1w Major and Q. M. C. S. Army.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first, the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial interests of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every family and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Offices on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

W. H. HARDIE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDIE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt manufactured by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own vessels, and to cargoes entering a port of this State only.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in going from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 15th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,
LENOIR, N. C.,
(*NEAR THE MOUNTAINS.*)

REV. A. G. STACY, PRESIDENT AND PROFESsor of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature.

Rev. GEORGE F. ROUND, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Languages.

J. S. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Assistant in Mathematics.

Miss C. AMELIA WILBUR, Instructress in Literary Department.

Miss EMMA RANKIN, Instructress in Music.

Miss SARAH T. RANKIN, Instructress in Ornamental Department.

Mrs. C. F. STACY, Superintendent of Social and Domestic duties.

A. A. SCROGGS, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

For the present year there will be an irregular Collegiate term, divided into two Sessions. The Summer Session will commence May 28th and close August 31st. The second Session will begin September 1st and end December 3d.

Charges per Session of half Term, payable strictly in advance:

Board	$70
Tuition	18
Preparatory Department, Section No. 1	10
Section No. 2	8
Music	15
Drawing	13
Painting—Oil and Pastel	10

Ancient Languages, etc., extra. Washing extra. Students to furnish their own lights, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

The College is beautifully situated in a mountainous region, remote from the ravages of the enemy; climate unsurpassed for health and comfort; buildings ample. No effort will be spared to make the Institution equal to the best Female Colleges in the Confederacy. For farther particulars apply to the President at Abbeville Court House, S. C. Those who expect to patronize the College this year would do well to notify us of the fact at their earliest convenience. Breakfasting in Salisbury, passengers may dine in Lenoir on the same day. The President will take charge of students at Statesville May 27th and conduct them to Lenoir. April 11-1w

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PATRIOTIC FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF Wake are requested to meet at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday next, for the purpose of discouraging the planting of Cotton and Tobacco the present year. A full attendance is much desired.

April 16-td MANY FARMERS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN, COTSwold and FRENCH MERINO cross for sale.

April 13-6w4w* CHAS. MANLY.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$8 00
" " Six months - - -		5 00
" " Three months - -		3 00
" " One month - - -		1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the Progress to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

A Roll of Infamy.

We do not object to the Roll of Honor, and hope that every man who is found worthy will have his name placed thereon; but we want also a *Roll of Infamy* for the names of those vipers in human shape that are depreciating the currency and oppressing the poor.

Our attention has just been called to a particular case, a man whose name should head the *Roll of Infamy*—and is as follows: A gentleman of this city bought a lot of Cotton from a couple of gentlemen in Johnson, and a certain day was fixed for him to go down, weigh, receive and pay for it. He went down promptly, and after delaying him one day, the parties came up and the cotton was weighed, and the smallest lot paid for. The other lot, about six thousand dollars worth, was weighed and put in the warehouse and the money counted out, when, to the astonishment of the purchaser, the owner of the cotton said he could not take Confederate money. The buyer of the cotton thought at first the man was jesting, but when he urged him to look over the money to see that it was all right, he found him not only serious but determined, and upon his positively refusing to take the money the gentleman returned it to his wallet and came home.

This man is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Johnson county, and was known as a notorious war man. In 1860 he was clamorous for blood and now has sons in the army. But notwithstanding all this, it is easy to see that his example will go far to stop vidence; the ulation of Confederate money in Johnson and punity, and consequently he is doing more to whip and enslave the South by refusing the currency, than can be accomplished by a Yankee brigade. He will probably see this notice and become mortally offended, and possibly want to raise a fuss. We have only to say to him that we were sure of our facts before making this publication, and that unless he delivers up the cotton we shall publish all the particulars and give his name. We are glad to learn that the gentleman who purchased the cotton has commenced suit to obtain possession of it.

Every man of any common sense must know that if the currency fails the cause is gone and the South is subjugated, and hence it is the duty of every man to sustain and uphold it, and he who refuses it in the ordinary transaction of business is an enemy to his country of the worst kind. We will thank persons in the different sections of the State to give us the names of all such, where the facts are unmistakable, that they may be placed upon the *Roll of Infamy*.

Conscripting Postmasters.

We made some remarks a few days ago about conscripting Postmasters, thus breaking up the whole postal system of the State, and to-day we publish a communication on the same subject. We are not disposed to blame the Government for claiming the services of those men who come within the conscript age, but why was not some provision made by which women, or men above the conscript age, could take the places of men that have to be taken from the country offices? There are a great many stout, hearty young men holding clerkships and other places where the work is light, under the State and Confederate Government, that might be and ought to be placed in the army, and the places filled by wounded and disabled soldiers or persons over the conscript age, but the bad management and reckless disregard of the people's rights on the part of the present Congress has placed many men in the army, that ought to be at home with their families, and kept out many that ought to be in the camp. If the whole postal system is to be broken up by throwing postmasters into camp it will not be long before the war will close, for it cannot continue while there is such a disregard to all the framework of society and the machinery of civilization.

Postmasters, militia officers, magistrates and others may be taken, however, but the owner of twenty niggers is safe, for the Senate—the Confederate States Senate, that sits with closed doors and shuts out the prying gaze of the vulgar public—has refused, notwithstanding the recommendations of the President and the action of the House of Representatives, to repeal this anti-republican, odious and iniquitous feature of the Exemption bill that disgraced the proceedings of the last session.

If Postmasters are to be taken we hope that disabled soldiers, women, or the conscript owners of twenty niggers will be put in their places that the postal arrangements of the country may be preserved, *at least in their present confusion.*

The Yankee gunboat destroyed in Coosa river last week, near Charleston, by our light artillery, was the George Washington, Captain Briggs, U. S. N., mounting two 24-pound brass howitzers and one James' gun. Her crew consisted of 38 men. The Virginia battery engaged in the exploit was "Cooper's Battery," attached to Cook's N. C. Brigade.

Meritorious Conduct.

One of our State Agents, for the sick and wounded, informs us that there is a gentleman over the conscript age at the Citadel Square Hospital, in Charleston, S. C., by the name of E. C. Betts, a native of Connecticut, but has been a citizen of Charleston for the last twenty years, though has not a single relation this side of New England, who at the commencement of the war volunteered his services as nurse and has been acting in that capacity all the while without any remuneration whatever. Besides this the bodies of many poor soldiers—some of them from North Carolina, now lying in the dark vault of Magnolia Cemetery, were dressed neatly at his expense and in many instances with his own linen. Many long nights has he spent at the bedside of the sick and dying, doing every thing that would in the least conduce to their comfort. All who know him esteem him as the sick soldier's friend.

Suffolk and Washington.

There were extravagant rumors afloat yesterday relative to fighting at Suffolk, but as they lacked confirmation we shall not report them.

From Washington we have nothing whatever in addition to what has already been published. That both places are invested we have but little doubt, and that they will both eventually fall into our hands we have strong hopes.

Resigned.—Maj. John Devereaux, A. Q. M., N. C. Troops, has resigned.

From Suffolk.—We think there can be no doubt but that Longstreet has got the Yankees in a tight place at Suffolk. The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday says:

We are without any official information from Suffolk, at the time at which this is written. Passengers on the Norfolk train yesterday afternoon report the arrival of a courier from Gen. Longstreet's Headquarters at Ivor station yesterday morning. He stated that Suffolk was completely invested by our forces at dark Tuesday evening. Every avenue of ingress and egress was occupied by our troops. The tracks of the Seaboard and Norfolk railroads in rear of Suffolk had been torn up; pontoons had been thrown across the Nansemond river; and eligible positions occupied for our heavy guns, in the event of any attack by the enemy's gunboats. It was not known that Gen. Longstreet intended to make an effort to carry the enemy's fortifications at Suffolk by direct assault. Many are of the opinion that, by cutting off his supplies, the garrison at Suffolk must speedily capitulate, and that to avoid any unnecessary effusion of blood, Gen. Longstreet will resort to this expedient. The heavy firing heard Tuesday was occasioned by the opposition of the enemy offered to our marching upon his rear. Our casualties are reported at 34 wounded. It is said that we lost several killed, but no definite number has been mentioned.

It is stated by those who have recently been in Suffolk, that the enemy have no fortifications on the Portsmouth side, having never anticipated any attack from the rear, and believing that the Dismal Swamp on that side was impenetrable. If this be so, and our forces are in the rear in any thing like formidable numbers, we may be prepared to hear of the capture of Suffolk at any moment.

N. B. Since the above was written, we learn that the courier who reached Ivor yesterday morning, reports that we had encountered two of the enemy's gunboats on the Nansemond river, and that one of them was destroyed, and the other retreated in a crippled condition. These Yankee bugaboos have long since lost their terrors, and if one of them now ventures into a narrow river, the chances are decidedly in our favor. Wooden gunboats cannot successfully contend against shore batteries properly managed. Iron-clads, even, have fared badly of late.

Passengers by the Norfolk train yesterday afternoon, report that intelligence of Gen. Corcoran's death reached Ivor yesterday. It was stated that he was certainly killed in an engagement near Suffolk Tue day. We fear that this is too good to be true, but hope it may be confirmed.

OUR PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Among the prisoners brought up by the flag of truce boat, on last Monday, were some from the West, who have been confined at Camp Douglas, at Chicago. The very sight of the poor fellows is enough to strike pity to the heart. We wish the Government could hear their tales of suffering and distress, and we hope that they will take some step to lay their grievances before the authorities here.

Camp Douglas is worse than the Hole of Calcutta. Not satisfied with putting our men to death by suffering and torture, the Yankee demons have taken to *poisoning them!* The little things such as peas and cakes, that our poor prisoners would *buy* out of their few remaining cents, had killed a number of our men, and on an investigation being ordered and the food analyzed, poison was plainly detected, and its presence admitted by the Yankee surgeons! The authorities tried to exculpate themselves by laying it to an old Irish woman who was permitted to peddle cakes among the prisoners.

The death of our men at Camp Douglas has been appalling. One of our prisoners estimates that in the short space of three months there were over seven hundred and fifty deaths. This was caused by a combination of causes—the low, wet and marshy situation of the camp, being half in water; the filth and vermin of the place, and the long and desolate confinement of our men. In fact, some of the prisoners who came up by the last flag of truce had languished there for nearly two years, and their dejected, sorrow stricken and emaciated faces bore testimony of more than they told of their suffering.

The suffering to which our men have been subjected by the demons is enough to melt the heart to tears. Even in the cold winter, when our prisoners were taken there from the West—in mid winter—they were thrown into prison, with nothing more than a pallet of wet straw as a bed, and without a particle of clothing to protect them from the cold and piercing blasts—and one who knows anything of Western life knows how fearfully they sweep over the prairies. In all the cold our men lay exposed to the storm, cold and shivering and benumbed. A cold snow storm came, and the result was that twenty-five or thirty of our men actually froze to death. We have this on reliable authority, and the story is substantially confirmed, in every particular, by an account which we published some time since from the Chicago *Times*.

On their way from the West, our prisoners were still objects of persecution and malignity of the Yankees, and were made to travel two live-long days without a morsel of food! They left at Camp Douglas about two thousand prisoners, who were to be exchanged, and were leaving in bodies of four and five hundred. It was hoped by our men that they would soon be out of the clutches of the demons who have lorded it over them with a tyranny and cruelty worse than that of the dark ages.—*Examiner.*

Washington.—The Yankees acknowledge themselves in a tight place at Washington. The New York *World* of the 13th has the following:

The steamer Spaulding reached Fortress Monroe on the 12th from Morehead City.

No communication had been received at Newbern from Gen. Foster since Wednesday night. Women and children are leaving Newbern. Seven thousand Federal troops attempted to reach Washington from Newbern, but were driven back by the rebels on Wednesday, eight miles, with a loss of fifty men.

For the Progress.

The Enrollment of Postmasters.

Mr. Editor:—Having noticed in the *Progress* of to-day, an editorial on the enrollment of State and Confederate officers as conscripts, your correspondent would simply add one word in regard to the enrolling of postmasters, who hold commissions from the Confederate Government as such. It is known throughout the length and breath of the State of North Carolina, that the Government is enrolling all the country postmasters and exempting those in cities, towns and villages. This is certainly using partially in high places. If one postmaster is exempt, all should be, and if all are not exempt, the whole postal business should be stopped, and the people shut up in darkness at once. A country postoffice is the same to the community around it that the village postoffice is to the inhabitants. How many women and children are there in our land who have husbands, brothers and fathers in the army, and no chance to receive letters from them only at country offices? If this thing works out as it has commenced, it will almost cause the army to disband, for what soldier is there (though patriotic he may be) in the army that would not be tempted to desert his post if he was deprived of the privilege of communicating with loved ones at home. The Confederate Government could be carried on as well without a President as the Postal affairs can without the usual number of postmasters. Now, Mr. Editor, your correspondent would suggest to you the propriety of calling the attention of our worthy Governor to this matter, and request his Excellency to consult with the Confederate authorities at Richmond, on the subject, and have the thing killed in its infancy before it causes any further derangement in the postal business. Hoping that you will give this communication a place in your valuable paper, and that it may receive due attention by the authorities at headquarters. I am, respectfully, &c.,

Camp Holmes, N. C., April 16, 1863. Alpha.

Kinston Correspondence.

Kinston, N. C., April 15, 1863.

Editor Progress.—Nothing has transpired here for the last two or three days of much interest. Our town appears peculiarly quiet and our citizens lounge about the streets talking about the war and our future prospects. Nothing appears to vary the scene except now and then we are startled by the report of cannon in the direction of Washington, showing that our forces are still there. It is believed here that Gen. Hill has that place in his power. Our people here are in good spirits, believing we have the Yankees in check, or so badly scared that they are not going to make another movement soon without strong reinforcements. Hope appears to brighten every face. On last evening we had a party here attended by many of our young ladies whose blooming cheeks and sparkling eyes gave beauty to the scene. Woman, lovely woman, bright star of our existence, made to guide us to morality and virtue; and well have the ladies of Kinston played their part in this our deadly struggle. While our hospitals were filled with our sick, wounded and dying soldiers they would hover around their couch and do all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. May they receive all praise in this world and their reward hereafter in that land from whence no traveler returns.

Citizen.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH—YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON—VAN DORN'S FIGHT IN TENNESSEE, &c.,

The following summary was made up from the Washington *Chronicle* of the 13th:

The *Chronicle* says: The gunboat Flambeau, arrived at Old Point Saturday afternoon, with the officers of the iron-clad Keokuk, which was disabled at Charleston and sunk next day. The following are the particulars of the engagement, which were furnished the Baltimore *American* by a participant.

The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rendezvoused in the mouth of the Edisto. All arrangements being completed, the fleet left in detachments and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, the 5th instant. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bar and entered Charleston harbor on Monday. The Keokuk drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in front to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the main ship channel, the Keokuk found an easy and unobstructed entrance. The Keokuk returned to the fleet on the morning of the 7th.

The commander of the various vessels were ordered to proceed up the channel to within one thousand yards of the forts, and then attack, principally Fort Sumter. The rebels withheld their fire until we got well up in the harbor. The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie and dropped her anchor, it being dangerous to take her up farther. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding by our commanders. Some four or five hundred guns now opened on us. Such a fire was never, perhaps, equaled in the history of the world. It was met by the Keokuk with heroic fortitude. While balls were striking her, one for every second, her guns were worked with precision and vigor, their weight and force making their mark on Sumter. It soon became apparent that the Keokuk was not as impregnable as Ericsson's Monitors; that as an iron-clad she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as a wooden vessel. The port holes or shutters of her turrets became jammed, and her guns perfectly unmanageable. During the thirty minutes she was under this fire *one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water-line shots*, or, such as would cause her to sink in a leaway. She was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters, and the whole of her sides badly bruised or pierced. Perceiving the severe injury she had received, the Admiral signalled her to retire out of action, which was safely accomplished.

The Monitors Nahant and Catskill, had moved up to the support of the Keokuk, and engaged Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and other vessels, at longer distances, were dividing their attentions between Sumter and Moultrie. Into and on the former a heavy fire was thus poured, and it is believed not without effect.

The engagement lasted from one until four o'clock, when the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the rebel fire until out of range.

The Weehawken was assigned the duty of examining and finding, if possible, the obstructions extending across the harbor from Forts Moultrie to Sumter. Protected by the snow and the "Devil" in front, she pushed up to the obstructions, which were found to consist of a net work of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller, and which she found it impossible to force. To this net work the rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for removing the obstructions the Weehawken returned and reported to the Admiral who ordered the conflict discontinued.

It is believed Fort Sumter was seriously damaged. So far as it showed externally two embrasures were knocked into one side and numerous indentations in the wall which, it is believed, a few hours more pounding would convert into a serious breach. The loss of life in the fort is believed to be considerable.

Fort Moultrie was well hammered also, and had at least one gun dismounted. Beyond the disking of the Keokuk the damage to the ironclads was very slight, not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair. They all came out of the contest in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict had it been desirable.

The Ironsides was hit frequently, but beyond one port shutter damaged, was uninjured. There were no serious casualties on board of any of the vessels except the Keokuk, which sunk next morning about one thousand yards from Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom will die.

The "Devil" was not lost, as stated by the rebel dispatches. When the Weehawken retured from the reconnoissance of the obstructions, the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded off Morris Island The rebels thinking it a dangerous affair, peppered away at it, thinking it was the "Devil," which is safe and will yet be used against the rebels.

The affair against Charleston may be summed up thus: We have entered Charleston harbor; made a successful reconnoisance; engaged the rebel forts for three hours; damaged Fort Sumter pretty seriously; lost one vessel, and have a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the monitor fleet.

Gen. Leman, on board the Mary Stanford, who passed through the fleet off Charleston two days after the fight says: "The Monitors were ranged along the beach of Cumming's Point, all in good order. A pilot of the expedition stated that the Ironsides and seven Monitors attacked Fort Sumter on the 7th, passing some distance above the fort, receiving two hundred shots. A pointed shot of English manufacture penetrated the iron-clad Whitney battery, Keokuk, which sunk twelve hours afterward near the beach. Other iron-clads passed through a shower of shot and shell with trifling damage.

The casualties reported are few. Captain Rhind of the Keokuk was slightly injured by a bolt. A quartermaster and six men on the Nantuckett were killed.

Arrangements are being made to blow up the Keokuk. Reports are conflicting as to future movements.

It was positively stated by one of the pilots how boarded us that the Monitors would withdraw over the bar and further action for the present be suspended.

Captain Atwell, at New York, just arrived from Hilton Head, says he saw before leaving the iron-clad Nahant. She had five holes in her chimney and five hundred shot were fired at her from the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, but she was not severely injured. Some rivets had been started from her turret, which precluded her guns from working to advantage.

Northern account of Van Dorn's fight in Tennessee.

The Northern account of Van Dorn's fight in Tennessee is very brief and says, in substance, that Van Dorn attacked General Granger at Franklin with 15,000 men. The battle lasted nearly all day. Van Doru was repulsed with a loss of 300, while the Federal loss is 100. General Stanley's cavalry, led by himself, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners, but being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery and all but twenty prisoners. The enemy were pursued until dark.

From the New York World of April 10th.

A NEW AND INGENIOUS PLAN FOR RESTORING THE UNION.

There is on the left bank of the broad estuary which goes by the name of the St. John's river, a place called Jacksonville, the most populous, important, and, previous to the war, the most flourishing town in East Florida. It has so happened that this is one of the few places in the Confederate States where a considerable proportion of the white population have maintained a steadfast attachment to the Union, and where, consequently, it was possible to start the nucleus of such a Union party as it is for the interest of the government to foster in every rebel State it hopes to bring back to its allegiance to the old flag. This town of Jacksonville is within the military department of Major General Hunter, an officer whose happy talent for conciliating the friends of the Union is on a par with his success thus far in conquering its armed enemies. The redoubtable and humane Col. Higginson, of the First Regiment of South Carolina (black) Volunteers, serves in Gen. Hunter's department, and has been made by him the honored instrument of demonstrating to the loyal white people the safety, advantages, and felicity of making an open profession of their unshaken fidelity to the Union. Considering that the government of the United States is republican, it is no doubt a great mistake to take any steps for securing the respect and good will of the people over whom it claims jurisdiction; but as the judicious Gen. Hunter and his redoubtable subordinate, Col. Higginson, have fallen into this dangerous heresy of conciliating Southern Unionists, we are bound not to withhold our admiration of their novel and ingenious method of promoting so *un*-desirable an end.

No adherents of the cause are likely to prove so devoted as those who suffer in its behalf, especially if they gain the crown of martyrdom. Has it not been long a proverb that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church? True, the persecution which has built up great sects has generally been the persecution of avowed enemies; but why should the friends of a good cause be more slow to help it than its enemies? Such would appear to be the ingenious logic of Gen. Hunter, who has taken pains to make the Union forces the agents for inflicting the most cruel sufferings on the resident Union population of his department. He first sends Col. Higginson and his regiment of black freedmen to Jacksonville, thinking, no doubt, that white freemen would be glad to signalize their loyalty by submission to these ex-slaves. After thus starting his wedge blunt end foremost, he sends two white regiments, as if to give comple assurance of protection to such Unionists as chose to separate from their rebel neighbors. Having thus inveigled the Unionists of Jacksonville to avow their loyalty, he forthwith puts that loyalty to the severest possible proof by recalling these regiments and abandoning the place!

Nothing could have been more adroitly contrived for securing the *permanent* allegiance of the people thus entrapped into professions of loyalty. For them to remain in the den of rebel wild beasts after the withdrawal of the regiments was to expose themselves to be torn limb from limb without mercy. Their only safety was in continuing their professions of loyalty and flying from their homes. Thus was their permanent allegiance and submission to the Union insured beyond any danger of elapse! It might, indeed, be objected by profane cavilers that when this ingenious way of making Unionists is noised abroad in the Southern States, a second experiment of the kind may not prove as successful as the first; but the common sense reply to this disingenous cavil is that one bird in the hand has always been held to be worth double that number in the bush. Besides, Col. Higginson has been glorified, his black hussars have seen service, and they return like a triumphal procession among the old Romans, with submissive white people, their late superiors, in their train. The poor, trembling, anguish smitten, and half-distracted white Royalists who were thus compelled to flee for their lives, were driven by the humane Higginson from the upper deck of a steamer, where they had taken refuge, to make way for his black grenadiers, whose breasts swelled with the proud consciousness of the rising destinies of their race! But let the correspondent of a Republican journal tell this part of the story:

Gen. Hunter sent sufficient transportation, as was supposed, for all who wished to leave with their personal effects. The steamer Conway is under special charge of Col. Higginson, of the First South Carolina; it was loaded with government property acquired by the troops, and such furniture as could be well taken on board—beds, bedding, and necessary articles for the comfort of the refugees, as they had time to get away. Col. Higginson comes on board and orders the upper deck to be cleared, claiming that he must have the room for his black soldiers. The order was carried out amid the tears and protestations of defenceless and unprotected women and children, and even the last mattress of one old lady with a family of three persons was thrown off and appropriated, and she was coolly told she could "sleep on the ground, as the soldiers do."

This family now go forth from a comfortable home, well furnished with the results of long years of toil, to find a refuge among strangers, without a bed to sleep on or a chair—with nothing but what they have on their persons. And this cruel wrong is not the result of necessity, because all the furniture could have been taken, and though the boat would have been crowded, every article brought on board could have remained without serious inconvenience, and would have made many poor women and children comfortable in their involuntary exile. It is now abandoned to destruction and its owners to want and suffering. Col. Montgomery and Col. Rust both did all that could be done to mitigate the evils of the occasion, and I regret that unnecessary suffering should be thus inflicted, and Col. Higginson was the last person from whom I excepted it.

We trust that some one of the abolition poets who contribute to the *Atlantic Monthly* will find time to write a heroic poem celebrating the humanity of their fellow-contributor, Higginson, the wisdom of Gen. Hunter, the patriotism of this new method of making Unionists, and not forgetting "to build the lofty rhyme" in honor of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, which by the favoring blessing of Providence and the fostering care of President Lincoln, have thus opened the dawn of a new era.

From the Crisis.

A PARODY.

BY A. G. KNIGHT, OF N. C.

We crossed the river our luck to try,
Maryland, poor Maryland,
But found your people rather shy;
Maryland, poor Maryland.
They may be loyal, may be true,
And very patriotic, too—
But there's too much "Yankee doodle do."
Maryland, poor Maryland.

We thought you'd to our standard flock,
Maryland, poor Maryland,
And help the Yankees' game to block,
Maryland, poor Maryland.
We came—you then, rejoicing, laughed,
And many a hearty bumper quaffed;
You thought you'd then avoid the draft,
Maryland, poor Maryland.

Our stay was short, 'tis very true,
Maryland, poor Maryland;
But long enough for some of you,
Maryland, poor Maryland.
In vain our noble patriots toil—
For many Yankees curse your soil,
And all their noble efforts foil,
Maryland, poor Maryland.

A noble, patriotic band, from
Maryland, poor Maryland.
Are fighting with a heart and hand,
Maryland, poor Maryland.
For you they fight, for you they bleed,
And trust that you may yet be freed
From Yankee rule and Yankee creed,
Maryland, poor Maryland.

Come forward, help them in the fight,
Maryland, poor Maryland.
Arouse ye, freemen in your might,
Maryland, brave Maryland.
Let not the wooden nutmeg race
One foot of southern soil disgrace,
But wipe them out—aye, every trace,
Maryland, brave Maryland.

Wait not until the victory's won,
Maryland, poor Maryland;
To raise the cry, "We come! we come!"
Maryland, poor Maryland.
But come at once into the fray,
Nor wait to see a brighter day,
"Where there's a will there's a way."
Maryland, poor Maryland.

Then when the storm of strife is o'er,
Maryland, dear Maryland.
And peace has blest our land once more,
Maryland, dear Maryland:
When Lee, and Longstreet, Jackson, too,
Have proved too much for "Doodle-doo,"
The South will have a place for you,
Maryland, dear Maryland,

From Charleston and the Coast.—The *Mercury* of Wednesday has the following:

All was quiet in the direction of the Bar yesterday.

The enemy is known to be in considerable force on Seabrook's and Kiawah Islands. His force on Cole's Island is estimated at about 3000 men. Eight vessels, half of the number being gunboats, are anchored near by in the Stono.

On Monday last a detachment of twenty men from the Eutaw regiment, under Leseine, reported to Major Ben Burch Smith for special duty, and under his command proceeded to scout Long Island. The men, deployed as skirmishers, swept the island, but found no Yankees. About nine o'clock the enemy's movements on Cole's Island indicated that our scouts had been observed. Several detachments were put in motion through the marsh toward Long Island. Captain S. Leroy Hammond, who had shouldered his rifle and was with our scouts as a volunteer, was sent forward to watch these men in the marsh, and to keep Major Smith advised of their movements. While kneeling in the grass, watching the enemy in front, he heard a bush crack to the right, and turning beheld a whole platoon of Yankees emerging from the woods about twenty-five yards from him. Captain Hammond fired, and one of the Yankees was seen to fall; and then retreating, the whole platoon fired, and though the balls whizzed over and dug the earth around him he escaped unhurt, and communicating with Major Smith, the detachment was led to a point to cut off the Yankees, but they "skedaddled" with such speed that it was impossible to catch them. They fought retreating, and the bullets whizzed sharply for a while. Another of the Yankees was supposed to have been wounded. "Nobody hurt" on our side.

Major Smith counted thirty-one Yankees. After getting beyond the range of our guns they sent for reinforcements, and our scouts deemed it advisable to leave.

A private letter from New York, dated March 10, says: "The general desire for peace here is certainly not less than it can be with you. I could tell you many astounding facts, but I must be silent, for talking or writing one's sentiments here in opposition to the Government is death. A recent infamous law forbids, by a fine of $10,000 or several years imprisonment, the sending or receiving a letter South. Has history ever recorded such proceedings?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DESIRING TO BE UNITED IN THE "BONDS OF Matrimony," as the preacher saith—or "take to my bosom a loving spouse," as the poet hath it—or, in plain English, wanting to get a wife, I hereby present an opportunity for "sealed proposals." Any fair maid who feels disposed to second the motion, will please address
April 18-2t* BOX 409, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, WHO IS A MOST EXcellent House Servant, and just seventeen years old. For particulars apply to PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 18-1w

LOST.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO BORROWED A SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, at the Post Office last Saturday, can return it (by dropping it in the Box) by 9 p. m., to-day, or have his name published in the papers Monday morning. April 18-1t*

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY AT ORANGE FACTORY, ORANGE county, N. C., a competent Wool Carder, Weaver and Dyer. For such a man constant employment and liberal pay will be given. Apply to the Proprietor at the place.
April 18-3w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, OVER FORTY-FIVE, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE. April 18-2w

WANTED.

COUPONS ON THE $10,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. [illegible] Treasury Notes.
April 18-4t* W. E. [illegible]

[illegible]

... will result in complete ... continued through a series of years. And it may be that these are still ... to be employed in the wisdom and unerring justice of God to humble, humiliate and purify the people who had proven themselves so unworthy of the many blessings and privileges that have been showered upon them.

The prospect is certainly gloomy and we should be doing ... injustice if we represented it as anything else but gloomy. We desire peace, [illegible]

War at best is hard enough, but war and famine together are intolerable, and while we can continue the war for any number of years without more suffering than we have already experienced, if all our people ... their whole duty, we may expect ... to follow ... The struggle is a common ... all enjoy the fruits of a common ... in the common ruin.

[illegible]

... we learn that the sugar, the sale of which was stopped at Greensboro at *one dollar* and *fifteen cents* a pound, cost the present holder 4 to 5 cents! Is this an exceptional case? No. It is the general rule. There are some honorable exceptions but they are like angels' visits.

Washington and Suffolk.

The air teems with rumors and every street corner presents a group eagerly watching the marvelous stories told by some "reliable gentleman" just from the "invested" towns. Foster is hemmed in at Washington. So say the Yankee accounts, and so say our advices; and Suffolk, if not taken, soon will be, for the village was completely hemmed in and all communication with Norfolk cut off at last accounts. These are the tales that reach us, and as Hill and Longstreet are both bent on "mischief," we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that a number of Yankees have been "bust" about Washington and Suffolk. Up to the time of writing we have nothing definite or intelligible from either place, but whatever may reach us before going to press will be given.

A Tumble.—We learn that cotton and tobacco has again a tumble in the last *few days*. We don't know how much for we may not in the confidence of a speculator living that we know of, and we are sure we don't want to be. We learn, however, that cotton is down to 25 cents at Petersburg, and that the fall in both cotton and tobacco everywhere has been such as to make the Shylocks who have been roaming the country buying it up, to get clear of some of their ever of their Confederate money, quake in their boots. We rejoice at the tumble in cotton, because the speculators are likely to lose thereby, and because, with cotton at 15 to 20 cents a pound there will be no excuse for putting paper higher than 25 or 30 cents, and we shall be enabled to continue the price of the *Progress* as at present. We don't care how low cotton gets.

One of Our "Patriots."—We learn that there is a farmer in this county who has several hundred barrels of corn, more than will be required for his own use, and that he says those who get it must come down with the gold and silver. This is a peculiar case, because, we are told, the gentleman was a great advocate for blood and clamorous for war in 1860, when all sensible men wanted peace. There are others of the same kind in this county, and these are the men who assemble on the street corners and assail the loyalty of the men who have made sacrifices for their country and whose shoe latches they are not worthy to unloose.

Books at Auction.—We call attention to the advertisement of a choice library of Theological and Miscellaneous books, which will be found at the head of our advertising columns. This collection contains some very valuable and rare works, among them are many that ought to be in every library. Another opportunity of securing them may not soon occur.

We regret that one of our subscribers at Goldsboro has not received the *Progress* for a week past. Our mailer assures us he sends it regularly. We know that our friend, the P. M. at Goldsboro, is usually very attentive, but his duties are onerous and no man is infallible. We hope, however, our friend Gen. R. C. G. will get the *Progress* regularly hereafter.

Private Letters.—We will thank persons receiving private letters from their friends in the army containing battle incidents or other details of interest to let us have the use of them or to furnish us with such extracts as may be of general interest. Such a course will confer a great favor upon the public as well as upon us.

The Chatham Railroad Company.—We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Kemp P. Battle, George W. Mordecai, Wm. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, J. B. Allen, John G. Washington, Henry A. London. Capt. Elias Bryan resigned some time ago [illegible]

[illegible] Lieut. [illegible]

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

Peace.

We are not to have peace at all; not this year nor next year; not at the end of Lincoln's presidential term, nor at the next. Everybody wishes for it, and longs and prays for it, everybody, both in the Federal States and in the Confederate. Yet let us [illegible] ... New Orleans, Kentucky, Maryland [illegible] ... our bills worth more than their weight in paper. War, to them, is cheaper than peace; they are very rich it is true; but there are some luxuries they cannot buy—and one of these is peace. War comes very dear, but they cannot afford peace by any means. They can endure, perhaps, the dangers and disasters of war; but they cannot face the horrors of peace at all.

It is also said, that the protraction of the struggle will produce anarchy and disintegration amongst the hostile States; and that so, being occupied with intestine convulsions, they must perforce relinquish aggressive wars abroad. This is as delusive an anticipation as the other. Internal disorder does not necessarily weaken a people for aggression and invasion. When France was a republic, and all Europe leagued together for her destruction, and not a gold louis in her treasury, and *La Vendee* in the West with sixty thousand men fighting the Government, and Lyons in the South, the second city of France besieged by the armies of the State, France became, just then, more formidable to Europe than ever before. She dashed over the Pyrenees and invaded Spain—over the Rhine, and assailed Austria in the Netherlands, and Prussia too, all together. Not that we would do the great French people the discourtesy to compare the Yankees with *them*: neither are the circumstances in all things parallel; yet we mention this to show that national bankruptcy and internal convulsions do not prevent a nation from waging aggressive war.

In the case before us, too, one may easily perceive that the main security of the Federal Government against disorder and disintegration, is War. But for the hope of subduing the Confederacy, [illegible] would have been at one another's throats ere now. If they dare to make peace with us—that is to say, upon our terms—the only terms on which they ever can have peace—then indeed they may prepare for internecine battle—of East against West, of State against State. There will no longer be that common cause of cohesion, the expectation of our plunder; and there will remain a vast debt, and nothing to show for it, and nothing to pay it, and repudiation and recrimination; and no honor, no shame, no principle of any kind—and a half million of men in arms! What can be before that people but criminal slaughter and devastation?

Therefore, they dare not make peace. It is true they have no great stomach for fighting the Confederates, and heartily wish they were well done with it; but, as to making peace, they have not the pluck for that at all.

Our own strong wish for an honorable peace tends to make us exaggerate the motives which may be supposed, to incline our enemies to put a stop to this ruinous struggle. For example, we do not, perhaps, sufficiently consider that they have actually a large commercial interest directly at stake; that they have now a great trade with us, which they would at once lose if our ports were open. They permit large parcels of all sorts of goods in Baltimore and New York, which are to be smuggled across our lines—occasionally seizing small samples of it, however, to make some show of risk, and thus increase their profits. They take in vast quantities our State bank bills in payment, and thus are placing the Confederacy largely in debt. They allow merchant steamships to ply constantly between Nassau and our ports—even to steam into our harbors amidst their blockading fleet—because these vessels are laden mainly with New York and New England manufactures, previously sent to Nassau, and reshipped as English goods to our markets to deceive the innocent Confederates.

All ships coming from England, laden with arms and ammunition, machinery and quartermasters' stores, are uniformly captured; the others uniformly escape. This cannot be effected without concert, and a system of signals; and thus the pretended blockade is little else than a machinery for securing to the Yankees an exclusive trade with us. There can be no peace; war is cheaper to the Yankees; all the interests of the North are arranging themselves on a war-footing, laying out their accounts for war, making themselves at home with war. Mr. Fernando Wood, at the late Democratic meeting in New York, enumerated and set forth very intelligibly the many forces which tend to a perpetuation of the war; thus—

1. The whole banking interests of the country. The administration first borrowed their capital and then, by legislation and subversion of State banking authority, it has since monopolized the currency by substituting its credits for the constitutional legal standard. Thus the banks to secure their own capitol, mostly now invested in government credits, and in apprehension of further encroachments, are bound to sustain the administration in any policy it may adopt, right or wrong.

2. New England favors the war because, having lost a valuable customer in the South, she finds a profitable substitute in army contracts and government disbursements.

3. The railroad interests are materially advantaged by its continuance. The great central roads of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, have had unexampled prosperity [illegible]

[illegible]

Well, then, [illegible]

The moral of all [illegible]

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

[illegible] placed us in possession of a copy of the New York Herald of April 10th.

The Yankees are evidently uneasy about Foster's condition. We copy the following dispatches:

Washington, April 9.—[illegible] has arrived here from the naval fleet off Washington, N. C. He says the rebels have completely hemmed in [illegible] One iron-clad would probably do the work of passing the enemy's batteries.

The Fah Kee, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived here yesterday.

She brings news that Gen. Foster was still hemmed in near Washington, being opposed on the land side by 10,000 men under Gen. Hill. On Monday afternoon it was rumored in Newbern that he had surrendered, but the report was not credited.

It was believed that reinforcements would soon reach him from Suffolk, Va. He is intrenched in rifle pits and ditches.

FROM BEAUFORT, N. C.

The U. S. steam transport Pioneer, Captain Hamilton, from Beaufort, N. C., 5th inst., arrived at this port last evening and reports that Gen. Foster was at Washington, N. C., hemmed in by the rebels. The steamer Sylvan Shore left Beaufort for Washington, N. C., on the 4th inst., and when a few miles below that place was fired upon by a rebel battery on shore, which resulted in the killing and wounding of several of the crew of the Sylvan Shore and her return to Beaufort.

AN UNLAWFUL ARREST.

The *World* speaking of the unlawful arrests recently made by order of the Washington tyranny, says:

The political Bourbons at Washington, who never forget anything and never learn anything, are at their old tricks. Four citizens were kidnapped on Tuesday in the city of Reading, Pa., and taken to a Government jail in Philadelphia. The vague charge against them is that they are "Knights of the Golden Circle." It is not said that they were in arms against the government or helping its enemies in any way, but simply that they belonged to an alleged secret society about which nobody knows anything definite. This is the first bitter fruit of the Connecticut election. John Van Buren, James T. Brady, Judge Daly, and their ex-Democratic loyal league associates, have been telling the country that it were assured by the administration at the polls and the administration would hereafter obey the laws and refrain from the unwise and arbitrary acts which called the opposition party into being. On the strength of these assurances the people of Connecticut, although overwhelmingly opposed to the past course of the administration, yet fearing that their position would be misunderstood if they elected Seymour, voted to strengthen the hands of our feeble rulers so that they would have no excuse for not conducting the war vigorously. But see what a return they get. On Monday they vote to sustain the Government and on Tuesday that same government shows by its conduct that it does not believe the people have any rights which it is bound to respect. These four men were kidnapped—stolen away as inhumanly and as wrongfully as any negro was ever torn from his home in Africa. No wonder the crowd swarmed and the jail was surrounded by the excited populace!

This is a matter which cannot be overlooked, especially as all the indications are that it will be followed up by other acts equally nefarious. If there is opposition to the enforcement of the conscription law the administration will have itself to blame for it.

THE WILLIAMSBURG AFFAIR.

The Examiner of Thursday has the following concerning Gen. Wise's late dash into Williamsburg:

We get some particulars of the fight at Williamsburg, through a gentleman who participated in the affair.

On the night of the 10th, the Fifty-ninth Virginia regiment, Col. Tabb, was sent to the rear of Fort Magruder. At the break of day next morning, he dashed upon the cavalry camp at Whitaker's Mill. The attack was a splendid success. He destroyed the enemy's whole camp, commissary and hospital stores, and an immense amount of ammunition, besides killing a large number of horses. The enemy was also pretty severely punished. Five of them were killed, several wounded, nineteen taken prisoners, and some twenty or so of the sick paroled. After this splendid feat Col. Tabb made good his retreat without the loss of a man—only one officer and private wounded. Fort Magruder is immensely strengthened by new redoubts and rifle pits, and the enemy had at least 5,000 men to defend it, but, like Pope, they did not look well to their rear.

The enemy wreaked their vengeance on Williamsburg and shelled the town for over three hours. Though shot and shell fell in every direction, fortunately, none of our men were hurt, our only loss being one of the artillery horses killed.

Some of our forces are just out of Williamsburg, on the ridges commanding the city, on which we have stationed several batteries of artillery. Our troops are in splendid condition, and are anxiously awaiting the enemy to show his hand.

More Iron Clads.—We learn from the New York Tribune of Wednesday last that all the contracts for iron-clads (twelve in all) have been awarded. The prices for these will range from $330,000 to $460,000. They are to be finished and added to the Yankee Navy in eight [illegible]

[illegible]

Confederate Congress.

Richmond, April [illegible]—In the Senate to-day the House bill explanatory of the act [illegible] was passed. Reports from the Committee of Conference on Exemption [illegible]

In the House the bill to [illegible] of postage was deferred. The bill to refund to the State of Alabama the amount paid by her for steamer *Florida* was passed. A large number of private claims and bills were passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Exemption Bill [illegible] Friday. It differs but little from the [illegible]

Richmond, April [illegible]—The Senate to-day passed the House bill to establish a [illegible] The exemption bill, as amended by the Committee of Conference, was [illegible] The House passed a bill to provide for the payment for horses lost or disabled in Confederate service. Nothing else of importance done.

From the West.

Jackson, April 14.—[illegible] above Vicksburg, [illegible] Sixty [illegible] in Yankee uniform. [illegible] the gunboat Cincinnati which was disabled in Steele's Bayou had arrived there.

From Tennessee.

Chattanooga, April [illegible]—All quiet in the [illegible] Tullahoma. [illegible] Battery. [illegible]

The Georgia Legislature [illegible]

Milledgeville, April [illegible]

From Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April [illegible]

Sale of Bonds.

Richmond, April 15.—At auction to-day, Confederate bonds of [illegible]

The Blount's Creek Fight.

We are glad to be able to give a reliable account of the fight at Blount's Creek, from a letter received from an intelligent officer of the 47th Regiment North Carolina Troops. He says:

"I have [illegible] our operations in this section [illegible] Washington is completely surrounded [illegible] the enemy, variously estimated from [illegible] advanced from Newbern [illegible] to the rescue of Washington [illegible] pieces of artillery [illegible] The enemy's loss heavy, (as the citizens report [illegible]) among whom was a Colonel [illegible]"

Early Wheat.—Mr. Jas. Henry brought us in several very fine stalks of wheat fully headed out. They look very fine, [illegible] The crop we learn, will be excellent, if we do not have too much rain.—*Columbus Republic*, [illegible]

Watches.—[illegible] Columbus, Georgia. The [illegible] number of women.

At Little Rock.—Gen. Sterling Price was at Little Rock, March 18th, [illegible]